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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919.

Our Representative Elect

While congratulating those who have recently been elected to the Students' Council, we are determined that through no fault of ours will there be any misunderstanding on their part as to the importance which attaches to their office. It would certainly be a disappointment were we to find that any one of the members elect looked upon his election merely as an expression of popular regard which carried with it only a nominal responsibility. Such an attitude, and we are optimistic enough to merely consider it as a hypothesis, would be incompatible with manhood and any realization of the importance of student affairs and the responsibility involved in their maintenance.

Each successful candidate, who is in any way worthy of the support which has been tendered him at the polls, must take his seat at the council table with a very keen appreciation of the fact that he is the mandatory of his electors.

In so far as sectionalism is unknown to University politics—and happily it is, we believe, accorded very little patronage—the faculty representative is possibly not bound to adhere to the strict letter of a mandate issuing from his immediate electors. He is, none the less, morally responsible for the performance of functions which unmistakably he has been elected to perform. His mandate, while scarcely explicit, is far too comprehensible to be misunderstood. Elected by his faculty, he is none the less the representative of the student body which names an executive to administer its affairs. The fact that a man stood for election and that he was elected presupposes the existence of duties and obligations, the performance and fulfilment of which have been entrusted to him. The mandate, if only implicit, is none the less worthy of respect.

We doubt if ever before in the history of McGill the administration of student affairs comprised so much as it does to-day. There are heavy obligations, very real problems and great opportunities all of which demand the earnest consideration of the Council. At this particular time, therefore, the body of electors has some justification for expecting big things from the men who have by accepting election, tacitly acknowledged their responsibility for the proper administration of student affairs.

Our New Faculty

The announcement that the Corporation have done away with the old Department and have created a new Faculty—the Faculty of Dentistry—will be welcomed by Graduate and Undergraduate alike. For some time past, largely due to the larger amount of work created by the enormously swollen registration, it has been felt that such a change was necessary.

The Department of Dentistry, which a few years ago began with a registration which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, has steadily grown and yesterday blossomed out into a Faculty, which in a very few years will compare very favorably, numerically, as she now does in other respects, with her sister faculty Medicine.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

"Shag" called out his men for their second practice of the season last night. The following men turned out at the Campus Rink at 7 o'clock: Anderson, Hency, Gilhooly, Russell, Chisholm, L. Timmins, Parsons, Cully, Behan, Clarke, Fraser, Abby and Carruthers. Of these men, Hency is practically the only one who is in good condition. The others need practice. They are weak on their passing, both in giving and taking. The men who turned out show a great disposition to all make a dive for the puck together, and to try to take it the whole length of the ice without passing at all. They are slow on breaks.

All men who are interested in hockey will please turn out to-day. Those whose names are not on the list will report to "Shag" at the Union, and he will tell them at what hour they are expected to put in an appearance. The ice will be in fine condition to-night. It was very hard and smooth last evening, but there are still a few small cracks to be frozen over.

VALUABLE ADVICE.

Did you ever stop to think of how many of the season's activities wind up with a dance, right from a house party to the finish of a football game, and you have regretted not being able to take part—when a few private lessons with Maurice Sheffer, Principal of the Castle School of Dancing, will enable you to dance for the next party. Phone UP. 3244 for your next appointment—Adyt.

NOTICES

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all festivities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

McGILL CANADIAN CLUB.

Dr. Adam Shortt will address the Club on "Canadian Finance" next Wednesday at 5.00 p.m., in Strathcona Hall. Everybody interested is asked to keep this date in mind. Full particulars will appear in the "Daily" in a few days.

MED. UNDERGRAD POSTPONED.

The Medical Undergraduate Society will be postponed until after Christmas on account of examinations in that Faculty.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

There will be a meeting of the Students' Council at five p.m. Friday, Dec. 12th. The Faculty Representatives elected on Dec. 9th are requested to be present at this meeting.

ELECTRICAL CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Electrical Club, Dec. 11th, 1919, at 4.45 p.m., in Room 54, Engineering Building. Mr. G. L. Wiggs will read a paper on "Electric Railways." All students interested are invited to attend.

NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Newfoundland Club to-day at eight o'clock in the Strathcona Hall. The election of officers and other important business is to take place, so that a full attendance is essential. Make a point of seeing that every Newfoundlander turns up.

ARTS UNDERGRAD. EXECUTIVE.

The following members of the Arts Undergrad. Executive and Dinner Committee are expected to attend the meeting to-day at 2.00 p.m.:—Adair, Hobert, Macklaiser, McIntyre, Centre, Common, Leslie, and the first year representative.

MOCK PARLIAMENTS.

The "Lit." has decided to institute a series of Mock Parliaments. All those interested are to meet at Strathcona Hall at five p.m. on Saturday. A large attendance from all faculties is urged.

Will the students who patronize the Union Cafeteria, and who are remaining in the city during the Christmas holidays, please leave their names with the Hall Porter of the Union.

If a sufficient number of students names are secured to insure the running of the Cafeteria without loss, it will be kept open during the holidays.

All students in Pharmacy who have not yet been medically examined will have the last opportunity at 5 p.m. Friday, the 12th inst.

Any men who have been posted for re-examination, or any men who desire same, may appear at the above hour.

Examinations will take place on the second floor, East Wing, Arts Building.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

Law 1st year will meet Science 4th year in the High School Gymnasium on Friday, December 12th, at 6 p.m. Entrance to Gymnasium—725 University Street (North entrance). Rubber soled shoes must be worn.

The final game in the Freshman-Sophomore Basketball League will be played between Arts 1st year, Division 2, and Medicine 1st year, Division 2, on Saturday the 13th, at 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY SERVICE.

The second University Service of the year will be held in Douglas Methodist Church, St. Catherine Street West, on Sunday, the 14th of Dec., at 7.00 p.m.

COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the Commercial Society will take place in the form of a supper in the Cafeteria of the McGill Union, on Monday, December 15th, at 8.15 p.m.

Members are asked to get their tickets from their class representatives as soon as possible.

TICKETS FOR B. W. AND F. SMOKER.

Tickets are on sale at the Union for the big B. W. and F. Smoker, which will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 16th. As only a limited number of tickets are for sale students are urged to procure their tickets without delay.

ARTS SENIOR DINNER.

The Arts Senior Dinner will take place in the Queen's Hotel, on Wednesday, December 17th. Everyone in the class and former members are asked to make application for tickets immediately. These may be secured from E. C. Martin or J. N. Peterson. Make your reservation immediately. The subscription will be two dollars per plate.

ATTENTION JUNIORS.

Juniors are again reminded to go to Notman's for their photograph. Remember your picture must be in by the nineteenth.

If the boxer who took an extra jersey away in mistake for his pants will call at the Stand, McGill Union, he may reclaim his pants.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

Prospective members of the Hockey

Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

Montreal, Dec. 8, 1919.

To the Editor, McGill "Daily."

Dear Sir:—
My purpose in writing this letter is to offer a suggestion for the informal dance on the 12th inst. Would not a great deal of confusion be saved by dividing the ladies into seven or eight groups, alphabetically, as was done at the conversat? This would aid the men considerably in the search for their partners. I am sure the plan would be very satisfactory to all concerned.

Thanking you for your space, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

E. W. WILLARD.

10th Dec. 1919.

To the Editor, McGill "Daily."

Dear Sir:—
May I have the use of your columns to express my sincere appreciation of the spirit shown by Mr. Kern's letter in this morning's "Daily."

Such remarks could come only from a true sportsman; the inculation of just such a spirit into all undergraduate activities should be our chief aim and desire.

I wish, too, to take this opportunity of thanking the students of the Faculty of Arts for electing me as their representative on the Council, to ask their hearty co-operation, and to assure them that I will do my utmost at all times to prove myself worthy of the confidence they have shown in me.

ROBT. S. OMEARA.

To the Editor, McGill "Daily."

Dear Sir:—
May I be permitted, through your paper, to thank those men who gave me their support at the polls, in the recent election.

I should like to say, further, that had my opponent, Mr. B. C. Keeping, been elected, the Faculty of Medicine would have been most ably represented on the Council. My association and friendship with Mr. Keeping, covering a period of seven or eight years, warrants this statement.

Since the honor has, however, fallen to me, I shall do my utmost to justify the confidence of my confreres in Medicine.

Yours faithfully,

D. R. LEAROYD.
Montreal, Dec. 12, 1919.

To the Editor, McGill "Daily."

Dear Sir:—

Will you allow us some of your valued space to draw attention to the deplorable lack of interest shown by some of the members of the McGill Polo team. Last night a scheduled game was to have been played between the McGill and National clubs. For this game only three of those notified to play appeared, necessitating the defaulting of the game to the latter team. This was a game that might just as well have been added to McGill's list of wins if a representative team had been present.

Not only was the National Club disappointed, but also a large number of spectators who were present.

Actions such as this certainly will not increase the popularity of water polo at McGill, nor will it help the club to obtain any concessions from the authorities of the McGill A.A. We think the executive of the swimming club should take this matter up, and place the blame where it belongs, and take such steps as may be necessary to prevent its occurring again.

Thanking you for your space, we remain,

Yours truly,

R. H. PATTEN,
W. H. LAIDLEY,
R. BASTABLE.

Paris is said to be greatly interested in a number of cures for obesity that have been advertised extensively of late. Short rations and anxiety seem to have had little effect in inducing slender figures, which may account for the fact that the Germans are reported to be growing fatter than ever.

team will turn out for practice to-day as follows:

Three to Four—All players without lectures.

Four to Five—All players in Squad One who have no lectures.

Five to Six—Remainder of Squad One.

Seven-thirty to Eight—Squad Two.

Eight to Eight-thirty—Squad Three.

"Jeff" Benson of Commerce is asked to turn out for practice from five to six.

Lloyd of Dentistry '23 will please be on hand between 7.30 and 8.00. All other men who have played hockey are requested to turn out with the second squad to-night.

REGISTERED LETTER.

A registered letter has been received by the Porter of the Union addressed to Monsieur Bernard Cardozo. This will be delivered to the owner on his application.

R.V.C. NOTES

R. V. C. TEA.

A lot of trouble is being taken to make the R.V.C. Tea a success, and it is hoped that everyone will come along and take advantage of the opportunity to have a ripping good time. The tickets are now on sale at 35 cents. Remember what a good time you had at the last one? Come early and avoid the rush. Time—Saturday, 4 to 6.

R. V. C. '23.

A class meeting was held on Tuesday, at which the girls were asked to each bring one pound of candy for the Y.W.C.A. Tea Saturday afternoon. Miss McNaughton spoke to the meeting, asking our support of the Tea, and asking for volunteers to be waitresses at the Tea.

R. V. C. '23.

There will be a meeting at 1 o'clock on Thursday, in Room 105.

BASKETBALL.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a basketball match between the 1st College team and the Old Girls, in the High School Gym. This will be an interesting game to all past and present R.V.C. girls, and a large crowd is expected.

Practice on Thursday from 5 to 6 in the High School Gym, for girls trying for places on the teams—and for members of the Old Girls' team playing on Saturday.

LAW WON BY 31-12 INDOOR BASK'BALL

Commerce Team Was Out-classed From the Very Start.

The first game of the Indoor Basketball series was played in the High School Gymnasium last night at 6. The competing teams were Law II. and III. vs. Commerce III. Law won an easy victory by a score of 31-12. It was evident from the start that the Law team was the stronger. As the positions were changed once or twice during the game, the batting order only is given:

LAW, McGill's
Anglin
Sigler
Crankschaw
Foster
Robertson
Gallery
Kearney
Hibbard

As the Commerce men were a man short, Law lent them McCaffrey. The score by innings follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Shag and Dr. Lamb were both on hand to keep an eye on promising material for the inter-collegiate series. "Shag" acted as umpire.

The next game of the series will be played in the High School Gymnasium at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 12th. The competing teams will be Law I. and Science IV. No spectators will be allowed at these games, as the High School authorities have refused admission to every one not directly connected with the competing teams. This also holds good for the remaining games of the series, which are as follows:

Monday, December 15th—5.45 p.m., Science II. vs. Medicine III. 6.30 p.m., Medicine I. vs. Commerce I.

BASKETBALL TEAM PRACTISE TO-DAY

Senior Squad Requested To Turn Out at Six O'clock.

The first basketball squad are requested to turn out for a practice at the Central "Y" gymnasium to-night at 6.00 o'clock. Besides those already in this class several others are asked to be present. McPhail, who has to date been practising with the second squad has been placed on the list of the first. D. Hyndman was a member of last year's championship team. These two men are expected to be on hand as well as Art Young, in order that the two senior teams may be completed.

On Saturday evening McGill will send two aggregations to the North Branch Y.M.C.A. Players have been picked from the various squads and it is expected that the Red and White will make a very creditable showing.

The following have been chosen to represent the college and will turn out at the Union at 7.30, whence they will proceed in charge of L. W. Kern: First Team—Little, Corriveau, Murray, McPhail, Leavitt and McMean.

Second Team—M. Kern, Martin, L. Brown, James, Mendelsohn and Ameron.

The second squad will practice to-night at 6.45 following the practice of the first aggregation. The names of the players and their squads have already been published this week.

Northumberland miners have passed a resolution that the recruiting of civilian guards is calculated to provoke workmen to violence during strikes, and is a reactionary movement to defeat the efforts of the working classes for peace.

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ECONOMICS CLUB HOLD 4th. MEETING

Miss Bolduc Was the Chief Speaker.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Interesting Address On This Work In Montreal Much Enjoyed.

The fourth meeting of the Home Economics Club was held in Room 207 of the Main Building last night at 6.45 and proved exceedingly interesting. The meeting was opened by a solo by Miss H. Horner, accompanied by Miss V. Zeederberg, which was charmingly rendered and she sang an encore "Birth of the Morn." Then Miss Harkness, chairman in the absence of the president Miss Grace McQuat, introduced the speaker, Miss Bolduc, who is an old Macdonald graduate. Her talk was on the University Settlement of Montreal, founded by McGill. She commenced by defining Settlement. A social settlement is a place of residence where the poor have social activities, bringing about relations of those of higher education and the less fortunate. In the early stages of the Settlement Work, Professor Day was the main spirit. He started the work by hanging up a card outside his room, saying "Any girl or boy may come to play with us to-night," and of the 62 children who came that night—it would be interesting to know that three tenths are still members.

In 1912 this Settlement was organized and incorporated in Montreal. It was situated at 179 Dorchester street West—the top floor is reserved for residence and workers. When the Settlement gradually enlarged two houses were bought on St. George street, used for residences and the one on Dorchester street became the workshop only. Here they do all sorts of work—it was here that public drinking fountains were inaugurated and later the work was taken over by the Municipal Government. Miss Bolduc pointed out that the poor were just as fond of cleanliness as the rich, but it is difficult to keep clean in two by four rooms—when large families inhabit them. These settlements opened up public bathing facilities.

The activities of a day in the Settlement are very strenuous. For example—taking Wednesday of last week. The Settlement is never dull, something doing every minute. The telephone rang early in the morning for the head worker to come up at 11 a.m. and speak to a body of College women at the McGill Union. This speech had to be prepared. Then a call from one of the residences on St. George street that the water pipes had burst—plumber had to be phoned and this repaired. When noon came two visitors had arrived for lunch and had to be shown over the entire house, which had to be all cleaned and treated cordially. Directly after lunch 142 children arrived for different classes—and the Settlement believes in self-expression and they do not interfere with their fun and noise. There was a Board dinner at 6.45 p.m. and at 7.10 the Boy Scouts were all waiting outside the door making an awful noise, waiting to be examined for certain badges. At 7.15 both girls and boys arrived for the usual dances. Then a knock at the door and a report that the furnace was going to blow up. Of course this caused confusion. Then three clubs arrived unexpectedly and had to hold their meetings in the laundry and private offices. At 10 o'clock the Board members decided to join in with dance and the guests did not depart until 12 o'clock. The guests were made up of boys from the notorious Star Stables, but were great workers, and under the supervision of the head, did all the serving and making of the refreshments and stayed until 2 a.m. cleaning up after. They even scrubbed the floors and washed the dishes. This ended a usual day in the Settlement, not mentioning the usual Kindergarten Class always held in the a.m. The Milk Station—which gave out 706 gallons in the month of November. They also look after stray people in need of medical or any other advice. There is a cooking competition held for mothers every week—three dances every week—they have pool tables and all sorts of amusements. But there is one place in which the Settlement falls down—that is that they cannot find sufficient interest in their classes for the girls as they haven't proper equipment. There are only five girls' clubs to 27 boys' clubs.

The Settlement believes in Democracy, and strive to teach democracy for the good of all. And because of the presence of a Settlement in these neighborhoods the people have more color in their lines and are able to understand better the upper classes. The Settlement people are trying to do without things to give these unfortunate the necessities in life and what can we do to help them?

EXAMS. SHOW VARIETY OF AGR. STUDIES

Students Already Burning Midnight Oil.

EXAMS ARE NEAR.

General Treatise On the Studies In the Several Years At Mac.

A short time ago there appeared an interesting article in a college paper on "Realization in a College Career," dwelling on the fact that during a college course much time and money were idled away with little application in realizing the general ends of studies pursued. It is a fact quite evident that many students do not realize, until late in the college career, to what end the subjects studied lead to or in other words, in what way does the college course fit a man in taking up business activities.

At present at Macdonald Agricultural College there is some realization in the importance of studies for lectures have ceased since Monday, and the whole student body is burning the "midnight oil" in preparation for the mid-term examinations which begin the coming Friday, and continue for a week.

But for all there is some understanding as to agricultural education here, to the average outsider there is little. When one suggests that he is a student at an agricultural college the average person thinks that this means studying farming. It is to a large extent, for agricultural education is based largely on farm practices, but it is more than that for scientific agriculture embodies a large group of sciences which are also taken up in other professions.

For the benefit of outsiders who may be interested in studies taken up at an agricultural college we will briefly review some of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th year subjects listed in the coming exams.

The first year is similar to that of the second year, but it is more of a general introduction to the science of agriculture, at the same time embodying sciences such as chemistry, physics and mathematics. In the second year the animal husbandry work includes both practical judging of all classes of live stock as well as the care, feed and management of these animals. This feature of combining practice and theory is also applied in

tire and Poultry, Cereal Husbandry, Horticulture and Agricultural Engineering. Further exams are listed under Agricultural Chemistry, Physics, Genetics, Botany, Veterinary Science, English and Manual training.

The juniors or third year work is of a much more scientific nature. Before Christmas they have nine examinations listed as follows: Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Entomology, Bacteriology, Geology, Genetics, English and Animal Judging. Before Christmas the Botany is a study of plant morphology, in Entomology the anatomy of insects, the Bacteriology is confined to study of milk organisms, while the English includes a course in public speaking as well as a study of selections from English literature.

The final year exams show evidence of specialization in the following lines: Animal Husbandry, Cereal Husbandry, Horticulture and selective work in Agricultural Chemistry, Bacteriology, Entomology or Botany. Sometimes a combination of these is chosen and is called a General option. Certain subjects such as English, Chemistry, Physics, General Bacteriology are adherents to all options in the fourth year.

In the Animal option detailed work is taken up along practical and theoretical lines embracing management, judging and feeding of all classes of live stock. Cereal men make a special study of all farm crops including grains, grasses, clovers, corn and roots, and pay particular attention to a study of soils. All fruits, their growth, culture, management along with market gardening and bees are studied by those specializing in Horticulture.

The first two years are a course in themselves with more attention given to the practical side, while those who take the other two years make a more specialized study of the scientific side.

In closing, Miss Bolduc said that the doors of the Settlement were always open to people interested and she asked us all to go and see it for ourselves.

A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Bolduc for her very interesting talk by Miss Wheeler and seconded by Miss Holcomb.

Miss Harkness in closing thanked Miss Bolduc on behalf of the Home Economics Club, and the meeting closed by the singing of the College songs and God Save the King.

VETERANS CLUB FOR COLUMBIA

Columbia "Come-Back" Club Is Basic Unit of New Organization.

The Come-Back Club, composed of disabled veterans at Columbia, studying under the Government, has become a national organization. It is planned to have a chapter of this organization in every school and college in the United States where disabled men are students. Information and prospectuses have been forwarded most of the leading universities, and several have already taken steps to establish their chapters.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the club definite plans for the nationalization of this organization were given out in a speech made by M. V. O'Connell '21, Wm. Tigh, of New York University, told what steps had been taken by that institution toward the formation of a chapter. Representatives of the Come-Back Club have been secured in all parts of the United States from the East to California. It is planned to have the Home Chapter and National Headquarters of the organization at Columbia, from which the idea of nationalization issued.

Dean Hawkes, Chaplain Knox and Bursar Danielson were unanimously elected honorary members of the club, and letters of appreciation of their services to the new organization were forwarded to them. President A. Bruce Conlin '20, read a report of his work as representative of the club at the National Convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis.

In addition to enlarging the scope of the organization to include all the vocational men in the United States, an elaborate programme of entertainment and social activities was announced for the season. This will include a dance, smoker, and an "over-seas vaudeville show," in which the entire personnel of the club will take part, assisted by several prominent theatrical artists. Several men and women of social prominence have volunteered their assistance as patrons and patronesses of the organization.

HISTORIANS HEAR PAPERS ON TREATIES

(Continued from Page One.) and spread to Holland and even to England.

In the second period, Denmark, supported by Holland and England, threw herself into the struggle on the side of German Protestantism. This period of war also proved disastrous to the Protestant allies, and Denmark was obliged to conclude a treaty (1629) and withdraw from the struggle. By the Edict of Restitution, in 1629, Emperor Ferdinand restored to the Catholics all the ecclesiastical lands and offices in Northern Germany which had been taken by the Protestants, in violation of the terms of the Peace of Augsburg. This decree was of course obnoxious to the Protestants, and it was clear that it could be enforced only by war.

The third period of the war, known as the Swedish period, began in 1630, when Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden joined in the struggle, being desirous on the one hand to promote the interests of Protestantism, and on the other hand to promote his own interests by securing the control of the Baltic. For a time the Swedes were victorious on all sides, but later suffered severe defeat. They decided, however, to continue the struggle, and the last phase of the war resolved itself into a contest between Sweden, supported by France, against Austria.

The combined attacks, on the whole were victorious—and just as the troops of Sweden, Bavaria and France were prepared for an advance upon Austria, word came that the Peace of Westphalia had been concluded and that the thirty years of warfare had come to an end. Strictly speaking, the term "Treaty of Westphalia," is a collective name given to two treaties concluded on the same date (1) between the Empire and France at Munster; and (2) between the Empire and Sweden and the Protestant States at Osnabruck.

The actual circumstances which preceded the signing of the two treaties in 1648 are worth noting. As early as 1635 negotiations had been opened at Cologne at the instance of the Pope supported by the signatory at Venice, but these failed owing to the disinclination of Richelieu to stop the progress of the French arms against the house of Austria, and to the refusal of Sweden to treat with the Papal legate. In the following year the agents of the Emperor began to negotiate at Ham-burg with Sweden, though the mediation of the King of Denmark was rejected, and the discussion dragged on for years without result. In the meantime the new Emperor (Ferdinand III) proposed that the Peace of Prague should be extended to include the whole empire, on the basis of amnesty; from which, however, those Protestant states which were still league with foreign powers were to be excluded. His aim was by settling the internal affairs of the Empire to exclude German princes from participation with foreign powers. These efforts on the part of the Emperor were without result.

A more practical suggestion came from the French envoy at Hamburg, who proposed in 1641 that the negotiations at Cologne and Hamburg should be transferred to Munster and Osnabruck, two cities in the Westphalian circle, and not more than 30 miles apart. A preliminary treaty embodying this proposal was concluded between the representatives of the Emperor, and France and Sweden. The choice of a single meeting place was made impossible owing to a dispute as to precedence between France and Sweden, and the refusal of the latter to meet the Papal nuncio. It was arranged, however, that the two assemblies should be regarded as a single congress, and that neither should complete peace without the other.

The date fixed for the meeting of the two conventions was in July, 1643, but all the representatives had arrived, and further delay was then caused by questions of precedence and etiquette which had to be settled. The only European powers not represented were England, Muscovy and Turkey. The war continued during the deliberations, which were naturally influenced by its fortunes.

The propositions of peace brought forward by France and Sweden were under discussion till well on in 1646. The settlement of religious matters took roughly two years, from 1646 to 1648. The treaty was signed at Munster by the members of both conventions on October 24th, 1648—ratifications were later exchanged—and a Papal protest was disregarded.

The results were determined in the first place by the support given to each other by France and Sweden in their demands for indemnification, the concession of which necessitated compensation to the German states affected; and, in the second place, by the determination of France to weaken the power of the Emperor while strengthening the Roman Catholic states, especially Bavaria.

Sweden received Western Pomerania with Rugen and the mouths of the Oder, Wismar, and Poel, and the lands of the Archbishopric of Bremen and the Bishopric of Verden, together with an indemnity of five million thalers. The privileges of the free towns were preserved. Sweden thus obtained control of the Baltic and a footing on the North Sea. She became, moreover, an estate of the Empire with three deliberative voices in the diet.

The Elector of Brandenburg received the greater part of Eastern Pomerania, also several bishoprics, and a general shuffling of territory and bishoprics took place in which the various other electors, etc., took part.

France obtained recognition of the sovereignty over the bishoprics and cities of Metz, Toul and Verdun; also other territory which included the ten imperial cities of Alsace. During the Thirty Years War, France had professed to be fighting against the house of Austria, and not against the Empire. It was stipulated that the immediate possessions of the Empire should remain in enjoyment of their liberties, but it was added as a condition that the sovereignty of France in the territories ceded to her should not be impaired. The intention of France was to acquire the full rights of Austria in Alsace, but as Austria had never owned the land graviate of Lower Alsace and

that of the above mentioned ten cities did not itself imply possession, the door was left open for future disputes. Louis XIV later availed himself of this ambiguous clause in support of his aggressive policy on the Rhine.

The treaty formally recognized the independence of Switzerland—and while the independence of the Netherlands was also recognized in a separate treaty signed by Spain.

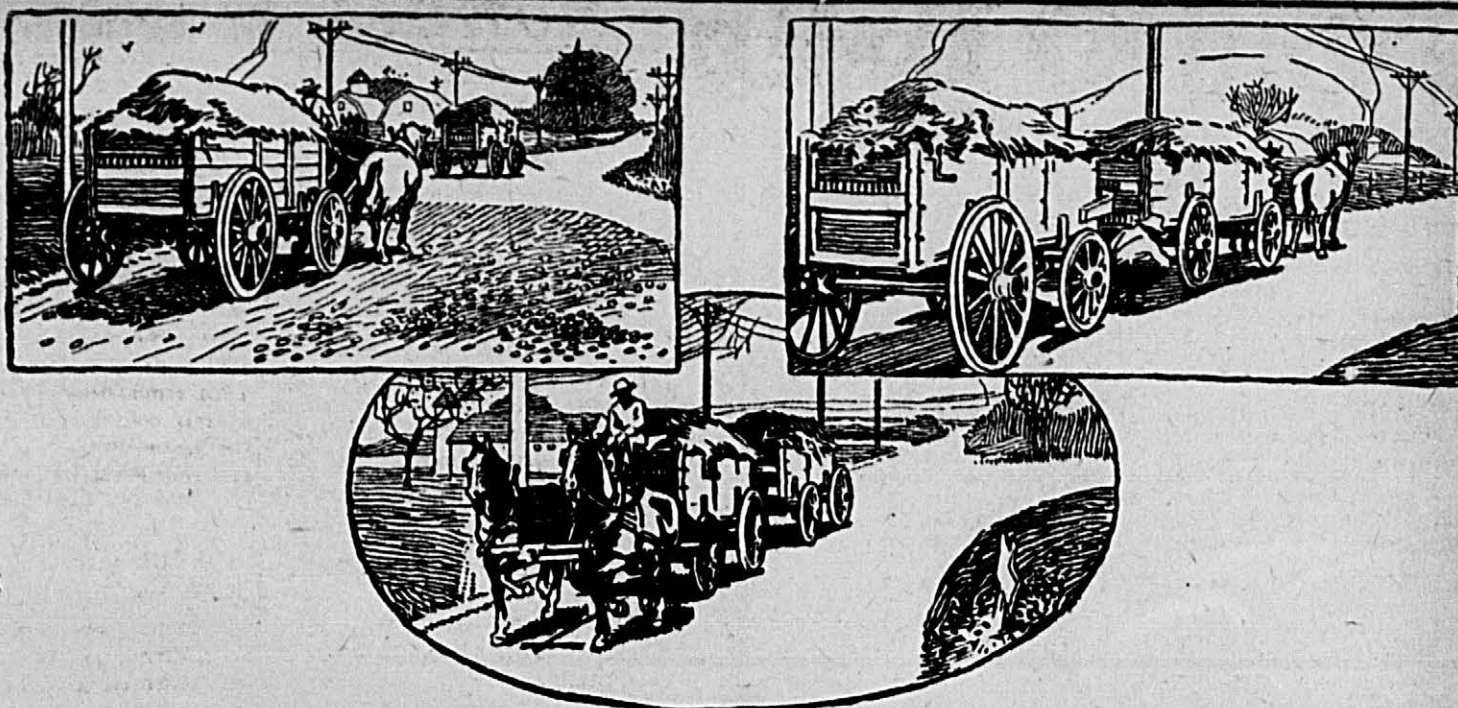
Apart from these territorial changes, a universal and unconditional amnesty was granted to all those who had been deprived of their possessions; and it was decreed that all secular lands should be restored to those who had held them since 1618. Some exceptions were made in the case of hereditary lands of the Emperor.

So much for the territorial settlement of the treaty, but of even more importance were the ecclesiastical settlements. By the confirmation of the Treaty of Passau (1552) and the religious Peace of Augsburg (1555), and the extension of their privileges to the Reformed (Calvinist) Church, toleration was secured for the three great religious communities of the Empire. Within these limits the governments were bound to allow at least private worship, liberty of conscience, and right of emigration, but these privileges were not extended to the hereditary lands of the house of Hapsburg. The Protestant minority in the Imperial Diet were not to be coerced by the majority, and religious questions were to be settled by amicable agreement. Protestant administrators of church lands obtained seats in the diet. Religious parity was established in the Imperial chamber and in the Imperial deputations and commissions.

The difficult question of the ownership of spiritual lands was decided by a compromise. The Edict of Restitution of 1629 was annulled. In Wurttemberg, Baden and the Palatinate these lands were restored to persons who had held them in 1618 or their successors, but for the rest of the Empire, possession was determined by the fact of occupation on the 1st of January, 1624. By the provision that a prince should forfeit his lands if he changed his religion, an obstacle was placed in the way of further spread of the Reformation. The declaration that all protests or vetoes by whomsoever pronounced should be null and void dealt a blow at the intervention of the Roman Curia in German affairs.

The constitutional changes made by the treaty had far-reaching effects. The territorial sovereignty of the states of the Empire was recognized. They were empowered to contract treaties with one another and with foreign powers, provided that the Emperor and Empire suffered no prejudice. By this and other changes the princes of the Empire became absolute sovereigns in their own dominions. The Emperor and Diet were left with a mere shadow of their former power. The Emperor could not pronounce the ban of the Empire without the consent of the Diet.

Not only was the central authority almost entirely replaced by the sovereignty of about 300 princes, but the power of the Empire was materially weakened in other ways. It lost about 40,000 square miles of territory, and



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THE three illustrations above are reproduced from actual photographs taken on the Toronto-Hamilton highway.

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Illustration No. 1, shows one wagon load already arrived on the concrete and left there while the farmer goes back with his team for a second load.

In Illustration No. 2 we see him hitching the two waggons together.

In Illustration No. 3, we find him hauling the two waggons with the one team—8 tons—easily hauled on the concrete of the highway, as compared with the 4-ton load which his team could barely pull on the road adjoining the concrete.

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obtained a frontier against France which was incapable of defence. Sweden and France, as guarantors of the space, acquired the right of interference in the affairs of the Empire, and Sweden gained a voice in its councils.

(To be Continued.)

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Only a few days left—may we suggest to-day?



COMIC PLAYS PRESENTED AT FR. SOCIETY

Societe Francaise Hed Dramatic Entertainment.

SEVERAL SCENES.

M. du Roure Decided "Les Precieuses Ridicules the Best."

A very enjoyable dramatic entertainment was given yesterday afternoon in the Common Room of the R.V.C. It took the form of short scenes from some of the well-known French comedies.

The First Year presented an amusing scene from "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," by Labiche. Miss McConnell, in the title role, represented very well the extravagant and over-punctilious manner of M. Perrichon; and the characters of his wife and daughter, exasperated by his ideas on how to travel, and his insistence that they should conform to them, were equally well represented by Miss Lamb and Miss Roy. Miss Banfill and Miss Perry occasioned much amusement by their realistic representation of Armand and Daniel, the two infatuated young lovers.

The Second Year students presented a scene from "Les Femmes Savantes," in which Miss McParlin, as Belise, showed admirably the eccentric ideas and affected manners of the pedantry of Moliere's time. The parts of Ariste and Chrysole, her two uncomprehending brothers, were excellently taken by Miss Welhel and Miss Joseph. Miss Brooke, as Beatrice, the illiterate maid servant, was admirable as a foil to the airs and graces of Philamint, her pedantic mistress, which part was executed with much spirit and realism by Miss Newnam.

The third scene was from "Les Precieuses Ridicules." Miss Sharples, as Mazarille, in striking costume and flowing perriquet, portrayed admirably well a courtesan of the seventeenth century. So charming were the airs and wit of Madelon, and so dangerous the eyes of Cathos, that it was no wonder that Mazarille felt his heart to be in a precarious position. Miss Shatford, as Madelon, and Miss D. Aylen, as Cathos, were the stars of the afternoon's performance.

M. du Roure very kindly judged the scenes. His decision was in favor of "Les Precieuses Ridicules," the actors of which he commended as well for their acting as for their easy flow of excellent French.

BOXERS SHOWING EXCEPTIONAL FORM

Numbers At Full Strength
In Last Night's Practice.

The Boxers were out in full strength last night and both classes put in a hard and snappy workout. The beginners' section was particularly encouraging, both in numbers and material, and several promotions to the advanced section have already been made. It is proposed to divide the classes up fairly evenly if possible, in order to get a large squad of experienced men working together. In this way any man who shows ability will be given a tryout for the Intercollegiate team.

In connection with the coming smoker, no men have as yet been chosen, but it is expected that a complete list will be out on Friday, and the programme in order. Both boxing instructors are confident of putting on a record-breaking exhibition, and doubtless have their men already lined up. Mr. Smith has arranged to have several bouts by M.A.A.A. men, including a possible heavyweight match.

The advanced section has shown from the first that it is out for real hard work. Although the training is limited to two short periods a week, the men have managed by hearty co-operation and hard work to make the most of every minute of their time, and have brought the club up to a standard which has probably never before been equalled. At present there are sixteen members in the advanced class, including several old-timers who were members in pre-war days. These will be gradually increased from the beginners' section until the numbers are up to the desired strength.

There is no doubt that the men of all departments of the B. W. and F. intend to make the most of their opportunity in the smoker on Tuesday to show just what the club can do. They are not out to equal past smokers by putting on a passable exhibition—they are out to break all previous records. Splendid support has so far been given them, and there is no doubt that they will come fully up to expectations.

RETURNED MEN'S PETITION.

The petition of the Returned men of McGill, addressed to the Dominion Government, was yesterday brought up before the Faculty and Corporation for their signature and approval. As

BASEBALL IS ASSURED TO BE SUCCESS

City and District League
Formed Last Night.

FIVE TEAMS.

Will Be A Cup To Contend
For By the League.

At a meeting of the Montreal City and District Baseball League, held last night in the M.A.A.A. Building, McGill entered a team in the league. The league, as it stands at the present time, is composed of five teams:

Royal Canadian Regiment.
M. A. A. A.
Macdonald College A.A.
Macdonald Staff.
McGill.

The delegates present chose Captain W. T. Holmes, M.C., R.C.R., as chairman of the meeting. G. G. Anglin, of McGill, was elected secretary. The executive of the league will consist of the following men: the chairman, the secretary, Mr. E. Davidson of the M.A.A.A., and Mr. Evans of Macdonald College.

With regard to the commencement of the league games, it is intended to draw up the schedule so that playing will commence about the 12th of January. Each team will play home and home games.

With regard to the place that games will be held, it is expected that McGill will play her home games in the armories of the Victoria Rifles. The team representing McGill will be selected, according to merit, from the different players playing in the Inter-Class and Faculty games which are now being carried on.

Negotiations are under way to have a trophy, in the form of a cup, put up for contest in the team.

If McGill is to have any show in this league, it will be essential to put a very strong team in the game. The Royal Canadian Regiment has already a very strong aggregation, and are sure to put up a stiff fight for any honors which may be possible to obtain.

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR DANCE

Will Be Held In Union To-Morrow Night.

All arrangements are now complete for the second Informal Dance to be held in the Union, to-morrow night, under the auspices of the Students' Council. The tickets were sold in record time, and much enthusiasm over it seems to be evident about the University.

In order that a crowded hall may be avoided, only 175 tickets were issued, so no one may fear inconvenience from too great a number of dancers.

One of the best jazz bands in the city, "The Cyclone," led by Geo. Cloutier, Sci. '22, will furnish the music, while Mr. Price will see to it that no one goes home hungry.

The partonesses of the evening will be Miss Hurlbutt, Mlle. Touren, Mrs. MacKay and Mrs. Adams.

Dancing will begin promptly at 9.15 p.m., and will stop sharp at 12 p.m., so those intending to come will help the committee, and save themselves inconvenience, by being on time. The programme will be as follows:

- Extra — One Step.
1.—Waltz.
2.—One Step.
3.—Fox Trot.
4.—Waltz.
5.—One Step.
6.—Fox Trot.
7.—Waltz.

Refreshments.

- Extra — One Step.
Extra — Fox Trot.
8.—Waltz.
9.—Fox Trot.
10.—One Step.
11.—Waltz.
12.—One Step.
13.—Fox Trot.
14.—Waltz.

FOREIGN STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Foreign Students held on Dec. 10th, 8 p.m., at Strathcona Hall, the constitution was adopted and the following officers elected:

President—H. L. Ellis, Medicine '20.
Vice-Pres.—B. K. Salamis, Science '21.
Secretary—E. Brandes, B.A., Science '21.
Asst.-Secretary—C. Di Florio, Arts '20.
Treasurer—A. Amirkhaniaw, Law '22.
The secretary of the McGill Y.M.C.A. was unanimously elected honorary member of the executive.

there was a great amount of business on hand before the meeting of the Corporation, a special committee was appointed to look into the matter. The report of this committee will shortly be announced.

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DR. PATERSON SMYTH SPEAKS TO THE Y.W.C.A.

Delivered Sequel To Address
Two Weeks Ago.

ON THE BIBLE.

Speaker Emphasized Necessity Of Using Moral Sense In Reading Bible.

The sixth regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held yesterday in the Common Room at 3 p.m. Archdeacon Ing address, a sequel to his address of Paterson-Smyth gave a most interesting two weeks ago. The first lecture dealt with "The Making of the Bible," while yesterday's lecture dealt with a few suggestions regarding our reading of the Bible. Dr. Paterson-Smyth divided these suggestions into two parts: the first part dealing with the Bible as a history of the progressive development of a race.

It is evident that the teachings expressed in the Old Testament are not such as would be taught to-day. The sanction of murder and adultery, the cry of the Psalmist for vengeance, all tend to produce in ignorant minds the question, "What kind of a God can He be who permits these things?" But it is necessary for us to read the Bible from the right point of view—the historical. The world is God's school, and the Bible is the record of God's gradual education of the people. A savage race must be taught as a savage individual must be led gradually to substitute less barbarous customs for more barbarous ones, until at last he arrives at the good. The faults of the Old Testament are not God's imperfections; they are those of the people. Only after the coming of Christ were the imperfections done away with.

The second part of the lecture dealt with the necessity of using our moral sense in the reading of the Bible. Conscience is to the soul what sight is to the body. If the consensus of opinion states that grass is green, we are safe in believing it so; and, similarly, if an act is judged by all to be immoral, we may also safely agree. This applied to the interpretation of the Bible means that when an explanation of some passage of the Bible jars upon our conscience, and that of the multitude as well, we should regard that explanation with a great deal of skepticism. It is not the Bible we doubt, it is men's interpretation of it. To illustrate: If a boy receives a letter from his father containing a passage which he does not understand, and his comrade interprets it in an unpleasant way, will he accept that interpretation? Is it not a greater expression of his faith if he is content to leave the passage unexplained, hoping to understand it later on? So with the Bible; if we cannot understand it completely now, we should be content to wait, confident that if, or when, we do get an explanation, it will be in accordance with all of God's teachings.

Miss Helen Nichol thanked Dr. Paterson-Smyth very heartily for his splendid address, and after a short prayer the meeting adjourned.

THE PRINCESS.

Next week will be anniversary week at the Princess theatre. To mark the occasion a special all-star bill of ten vaudeville acts has been arranged. Prominent among them will be Jean Adair in a new comedy playlet written by Edwin Burke. It is entitled "Ella Comes to Town," and is a simple human story written around the visit of a lovable old-fashioned lady paying her first visit to New York city. Miss Adair ranks high as a character-actress and a comedienne, and in this playlet has a role that suits her to perfection.

A new and unique combination will be provided in the act to be presented by Mlle. Diane, the brilliant young French chanteuse, and Jan Rubini, the famous Swedish violin virtuoso, whose playing has given pleasure to hundreds of thousands of people. Mlle. Diane is vivacious, petite and charming with the charm of youth and enthusiasm. Rubini represents the classical side of vaudeville. Mlle. Diane reminds one of Anna Held in her early days. Rubini plays the

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With OLGA MYRA in "BUBBLES"
7-OTHER FEATURE ACTS-7
Prices: Matinee - 10-15-25-35c
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finest violin music.
Charlie Aherm and a special company will be featured in "At the High Life Cabaret," a comedy sketch which provides ample entertainment of a harmless and immensely comical variety. This vehicle is said to be the best this versatile comedian has ever had.

Barnard and Seath in a snappy act full of good comedy and "heel-tapping" music, provide mirth galore. The act is a skit upon the extremes to which a young man very much in love will go to provide his innamorata with entertainment, the limit being a pawnshop.

Billie Burke, a comedienne with a big reputation and a facility in comedy that enables him to meet any situation with vim and felicity, will be heard in his new act "Levitator," which has for its foundation the comic possibilities of mesmerism and hypnotism.

Sabini and Goodwin, veteran entertainers with plenty of material of a brand-new type and a wide experience, will present "I Quit," their latest melange of fun and frolics. Their record is a laugh every three seconds, and they have equalled it in their latest production.

Walter Brower, a master-monologist, who disdains any of the adventitious aids to stage success, succeeds in giving his audience laughter that is warranted to dispel the most grouchy of pessimistic attacks. Several other acts yet to be announced complete the bill.

WHEN A BOOK IS NOT A BOOK.

The passion for book collecting is to the layman a sufficiently bewildering business. One fancies that there are intelligent folk who find it difficult to appreciate its "amenties," or, give amusement of stamp collecting. Indeed, to prefer it to the less expensive What is all this talk of colophons and collation and tall copies and bastard titles and the original boards? Is a book collector a librarian gone mad? Why is an edition with all its original misprints more valuable than the author's revision of it? Take a trivial example. Do you own a copy of "The Song of Hiawatha," Boston, 1855? Turn to page 96. Does the seventh line read "Dove as if he were a beaver," or "Dived as if he were a beaver"? If it reads dove you are the possessor of a genuine "first"; if it reads dived, give your book to the poor. It is good for nothing but to read. The collector's ideal volume is a first edition with all its primitive errors—the more misprints the better—"uncut" (that is, with the pages not cut down in rebinding), "unopened" (that is, with the pages not cut open), and "in the original wrappings" (that is, with the seal of the publisher's wrapping unbroken). You must leave it in this state, like a body in its winding sheet. When is a book not a book? When it is "collected."—Chaucery B. Tinker, in the Yale Review.

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